

Fed.R.Civ.P. 15(a) provides that the Court should grant leave to amend “freely . . . when justice so requires.” When exercising its discretion, a court must examine whether there has been undue delay, bad faith, or dilatory motive by the moving party. *Evans v. Syracuse City Sch. Dist.*, 704 F.2d 44, 46 (2d Cir.1983) (citing *Foman v. Davis*, 371 U.S. 178, 182, 83 S.Ct. 227, 9 L.Ed.2d 222 (1962)). A court must also examine whether there will be prejudice to the opposing party. *See, e.g., Ansam Assocs. Inc. v. Cola Petroleum, Ltd.*, 760 F.2d 442, 446 (2d Cir.1985). While the Court must grant pro se litigants “special solicitude” when seeking leave to amend, *Triestman v. Fed. Bureau of Prisons*, 470 F.3d 471, 477 (2d Cir.2006), without any explanation of why this Court should grant this request, this Court denies Plaintiff’s request amend his Complaint, without prejudice.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: August 9, 2021
New York, New York

s/ Ona T. Wang
Ona T. Wang
United States Magistrate Judge